

TONS OF GOLD ON WARSHIP NOW IN HAWAIIAN WATERS

Japanese Cruisers, Sighted Off the Lee of Maui, Are Reported To Have On Board One Hundred Millions in Roubles

LOCAL NIPPONESE ARE EXPECTING SHIPS HERE

Treasure Is Being Sent To Canada From Russia To Be Transshipped Across the Continent and Sent On Direct To London

(From Sunday Advertiser)
Real, red gold by the ton will soon be sailing into the Honolulu harbor, tons and tons of it, if the expectations of the local Japanese press are fulfilled, as two treasure ships, now off the lee of Maui, are expected to visit this port, perhaps today.

These are the Japanese cruisers "Chitose" and "Tokitsuki," reported to have on board for transshipment to the Canadian port of Vancouver the immense sum of one hundred million roubles in Russian gold. This figure is given in despatches to the Nippon Jiji from Tokyo. The same sources said that the men-of-war were bound to Vancouver, where the gold will be discharged, a small part going to the United States but most being destined for London.

In round numbers, the gold exceeds \$30,000,000, American standards. It is one of the largest single shipments of metal ever made, being more than seventy-eight tons dead weight.

From Vladivostok
Advices to the Nippon Jiji, published in The Advertiser last week, stated that the cruisers had left Vladivostok for North America via Japan, and Honolulu Japanese had asserted their belief that they would call here. They appeared off Maui two days later.

The Matsunagi Intrepid, Capt. J. O. Peterson, in Friday night from Hilo, sighted one cruiser working off Lahaina Friday morning. This report was followed by that of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea, in from Hilo yesterday, which sighted the same vessel and the collier Friday evening. Officers of the Mauna Kea were told at Lahaina that the two cruisers, accompanied by a collier, which the Nippon Jiji has learned was the Kwantu Maru, appeared Thursday morning. One of two warships disappeared after sighting the Mauna Kea officers surmised that she might be cruising about Lanai, waiting for the other to finish taking bunkers, but Honolulu Japanese believe that she will come here for provisions. Reports at Lahaina and advices to Japanese here agreed that the cruisers were the "Chitose" and "Tokitsuki," both of which have been here. The collier Kwantu Maru was here last year conveying the cruiser Asama to Japan.

No Attempt To Hide
When the Mauna Kea sighted the one cruiser and the collier Friday evening it appeared that the warship was coming, but when the Mauna Kea neared them they were not at work, evidently having finished. All lights were burning brightly, the Mauna Kea reported, and the cruiser appeared to be having searchlight practice, turning her light, at one time, upon the Mauna Kea. The Japanese were well without the three-mile limit, officers of the Mauna Kea reported.

Invariably Japanese men-of-war, when coaling near the Hawaiian Islands, seek the space between Maui, Lanai and Kauai, where they find smooth seas in the lee of Haleakala. There have been a half-dozen reports during the year of Japanese vessels having been sighted there. Some of them came to Honolulu for supplies and others disappeared out to sea.

Gold For London
First reports that the gold was being taken to San Francisco now are said to have been in error. Although it appears strange that the gold should be sent to England, it being more probable that it would be placed to the credit of England in the United States, the Nippon Jiji advises are positive as to this point, asserting, as stated, that a small part would be sent to the States for the credit of Russia against purchases of supplies she is making, but that the rest would go to London.

Beyond Submarines
Loss of much Japanese government gold in the Nippon Yosen Kasha steamer Yakuza Maru, torpedoed in the Mediterranean near the Suez Canal, is said to have actuated the Japanese government in despatching this billion in men-of-war instead of in merchant vessels, for positive safety from attack is not considered as assured in any sea.

After taking the gold on at Vladivostok, the two cruisers proceeded to Tsuruga, where 25,000,000 roubles were stowed for Japan; thence the vessels steamed for Misaki navy yard, near Yokohama in Tokyo bay, by way of the Island Sea, and from the yard they came to Hawaii. Japanese despatches say, they sailed from Misaki January 19, having made a passage of about sixteen days.

Rear Admiral K. Ito is commander of the squadron. The Tokitsuki is flag ship, and she is believed to have most of the gold. If only one of the vessels comes here for provisions it probably will be she.

Ships Cost Still More Every Day

Examples of High Prices Show What Heights Are Being Reached

Steamships of suitable class for foreign trade operations at the present time have reached the highest point of value ever known. Within the past year the value of tonnage suitable for ocean trade routes has more than doubled. Recent sales of steamers on the Pacific Coast, along the Atlantic seaboard and at foreign ports give striking proof of this assertion.

Prices Doubled
The transfer of the British steamer Dunholme to new owners, which was recently completed in New York, shows the fabulous prices which ocean tonnage now commands. In 1913 the Dunholme caught fire in New York harbor, was scuttled and sunk to extinguish the blaze. She was later refloated and in 1914 her owners offered to sell her for \$75,000, exclusive of the repairs which were to be made. It was estimated that the vessel could not be restored to a thoroughly seaworthy condition without an expenditure of less than \$150,000, which would bring the price in 1914 up to about \$225,000.

Although there were many negotiations for the purchase of the ship the deal was not finally concluded for a number of months after the original offer, and during the interim the owners advanced the selling price until it stood at \$250,000 or about double the price at which the vessel could have been secured in 1913, the sale taking place at the high figure late last year. The capacity of the steamer is between 5000 and 6000 tons and her original cost of construction was about \$250,000.

At San Francisco
The Pacific Coast has also had examples of the remarkable advance in tonnage values within the past year. James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, in the past two months has signed a contract with the Moore & Scott Iron Works of San Francisco for the construction of a steel cargo steamer 376 feet long, to be completed in twelve months. She will be a size similar to the steamer Pacific and Euburn, built by the Union Iron Works in San Francisco to the order of Mr. Rolph, and on speculation one of which was sold recently to T. B. Wilcox of Portland, Ore., for \$1,000,000. The Wilcox steamer will be completed in June, 1916, and the other, to be called the Annette Rolph, in December, 1916. The Pacific was sold at a profit of \$115,000 and the Wilcox steamer at a profit of close on to \$325,000, both before the ships were off the ways, and Mr. Rolph is now negotiating for the sale of the Annette Rolph, the keel of which has already been laid.

This is \$100 a Ton
The steamer Verdon of Glasgow, 2694 tons net and 4295 tons gross, has been sold within the past month at Liverpool for the extraordinary high price of £155,000 (about \$770,000), which, on a deadweight capacity of only 3000 tons, amounted to almost \$250 (or about \$190) per ton. The vessel is practically a new one, however, being launched in November, 1914, at Port Glasgow. She is fitted with electric lights and has 1350 tons water ballast in usual tanks. The length of her hull is 387 feet, beam 54 feet and 28 feet molded depth.

The Liverpool liner Bonaparte, 2391 tons register and carrying about 6500 tons deadweight, was also sold recently to Italian buyers in the Liverpool market for the sum of £100,000 (about \$500,000), which is estimated to have been about three times the price she cost five years ago when she was built at an English yard.

Costs Have Doubled
At the close of 1915 shipping values, like ocean freight rates, were estimated to have doubled over the previous year. The rise in values as well as rates have become so great that the shipping brokers who issue circulars on the future course of the tonnage markets have recently maintained silence.

Within twelve months second-hand tonnage has been trebled or quadrupled in value in many instances. In the summer of 1914, almost immediately before the war broke out and for a month or more after hostilities began, ship tonnage was practically "a drug on the market." Cargo steamers twelve to fifteen years old, which in 1914 could have been purchased for \$15 or \$20 a ton have since advanced in value to \$50 and \$60 a ton.

KOA FOREST ON HAWAII MAY BECOME A RESERVE

Forester C. S. Judt wants the Territory to set aside as a part of the forest reserve sections of the koa forest between Four Miles and Seven Miles on the Volcano road, Hawaii. Judt believes that this section can be made to add materially to the beauty of the great forest.

At a recent meeting of the forestry commissioners it was decided to release from the Olua Forest Park Reserve, forty-one strips of land which are regarded as unclaimable. The fifteen similar strips, contain natural forest and is the plan of the commissioners to retain these strips, fence them and otherwise protect them.

Two other blocks of land at Twenty-four Miles and Twenty-nine Miles will also be fenced soon.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.
Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SCIENTIST SHOWS ISLAND PLANTERS PATH TO PROFITS

Prof. P. J. O'Gara Suggests Method of Recovering Potash Salts From Bagasse

TELLS WHAT SMELTERS HAVE DONE IN THE WEST

Protecting Farms From Poison Gases and Saving Company Hundreds of Thousands

An outgoing passenger in the Great Northern last night was Prof. P. J. O'Gara of Salt Lake City, who is in charge of the agricultural laboratories of the American Smelting and Refining Company. His title is that of a "Pathologist," but that does not convey a proper conception of the scope of the important works under his direction.

The professor suggests that Hawaiian sugar planters profit by the experience of the smelters and adopt some method of recovering potash salts from the smoke of burning bagasse in the island sugar mills.

Smelters and ore refiners have always had many complaints leveled against them by farmers on account of alleged damage to growing crops as a result of the poisonous gases let loose from the ore treating plants. The mining men have often gone on "the farmer be damned!" principle in operating their plants, but back in 1909 the directors of the "Smelting Trust" came to the conclusion that that policy was entirely wrong.

The ore refiners began to look into the subject a little more carefully, in view of the fact that damage suits aggregating several millions had been filed by farmers in the several western states where mining and the extraction of metals from refractory ores is carried on.

A preliminary investigation of the subject led to the discovery that it was a field where no one really knew anything about the exact effect of gaseous metallic compounds on growing plants.

There had been scattered investigations various phases of the problem, but no concerted experiments or tests had ever been undertaken. The A. S. & R. Company first tried to get the United States department of agriculture and the state experiment stations to handle the problem, but the agricultural scientists were not metallurgists and could not, therefore, do more than make impracticable suggestions.

Wanted a Place Done
Mr. O'Gara was at that time employed by the department of agriculture investigating pear blight and other orchard diseases in the Rogue River Valley, in Oregon, and the smelters asked him to help them out. They have built great laboratories at Salt Lake City in the same neighborhood, where, it was claimed, serious damage to crops had resulted from smelter fumes, and have placed every facility at Professor O'Gara's disposal. The staff of chemists, botanists, metallurgists, engineers and agronomists now includes over twenty of the best scientific investigators in their respective lines in the United States.

Preventing Waste
These research investigations have entered into every step in the manufacturing process in the extraction of zinc, lead, copper, arsenic and other metals from their ores, and the scientists have considered every possible waste gaseous, solid and liquid, which is liberated at any stage in roasting and smelting, which might in any way be injurious to plants, animals or human beings.

The company has an agricultural experiment station where about thirty crops are being tested. A great mass of both positive and negative data is accumulating which is going to be of far-reaching importance in settling many disputed problems.

American Wizards
Speaking of his work Mr. O'Gara said yesterday that the American scientists have had to create methods and devise means anew from the very beginning of their work.

"We tried to follow German methods at first because all the available data in this field had been produced by German scientists. It did not take us very long to discover that they had not the slightest conception of the fundamentals involved. All the work which they had done had been in green house tests with single pots, and there were no records to show that the influence of air pressure, humidity, temperature or light had been considered."

"The German authorities stated that air containing twenty-five to thirty parts of sulphurous gases was poisonous to plants. We found that under the right conditions one part per million was injurious, while under other conditions plants were not harmed by a gas concentration many times greater than the supposed limit fixed by the German scientists."

"We had to invent our own standards," Mr. O'Gara said.

"There were no known methods of analysis for detecting foreign gases in air, beyond a certain doubt. We have developed an instantaneous test and now have an automobile laboratory by means of which the presence of smelter gases in drafts of one part in ten millions can be detected as our men move about the country in the direct on where the stack gases are blown by the wind."

"All the results on which the theory of a fatal liability for damage to crops rested before this laboratory was started were based on highly artificial

WAVES UNCOVER STONE PICTURES

Bishop Museum Sends Experts For Photographs of Ancient Kona Drawings

(Mail Special to The Advertiser)
KONA, Kona, February 5.—For the first time in five years, the pictures in the sandstone rocks near the Kona beach are uncovered and accessible to visitors. It has been more than a week now since they first became visible. J. K. Farley of Kona sent word to the Bishop Museum of the fact and Mr. Stokes and Mr. Lake came to see them and if possible obtain pictures or specimens of them.

Origin Unknown
The origin of these strange, primitive pictures is unknown, but they were probably drawn by the earlier people on the islands. They are like the crude sketches of children, varying in size from one to four feet, and usually covered not only by several feet of sand, but packed with sand. The red paint was washed away, and what remained is covered by a low at present, so they are visible.

Mr. Stokes cut out several inches of the rock about one of them, took it to the museum, and at a later date, he and Mr. Lake returned to Honolulu, and Mr. Lake got busy.

Evidently some ambitious individual asked to obtain authority for his name at least, and carried his initials immediately below this excellent specimen. The letters D. J. stand out inconspicuously below the ancient figure on the slab marked for the museum.

It is uncertain how long these figures will be discernible, as even now it is necessary to wade into the water to see them well, and it is almost impossible to get any adequate picture of them. A specimen in the Bishop Museum would be well worth while. They extend for about a hundred feet along the beach, and represent men and canoes. Their meaning is, of course, impossible to figure out.

MAUI NATIVES EXPECT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Is there coming a great eruption of Jokuaweeo or Kilauea? Hawaiians of Maui say there is one due. These folk base their prediction on the recent floods which devastated the low valleys, killing fourteen persons, their loss being the "big water" as always followed in the Territory by "big fire."

They assert that the rain waters seep down to the central fires, where they are turned into steam, that blows the lava collections out of the vents of the volcanoes.

The persons who are predicting violent volcanic eruptions are the same who predicted the floods on Maui, and their talk is being received with some credence by their fellow Hawaiians on the island.

"Conditions. We are working with field rods in the open, and we know. All that went before has been guess work," he said. "Light is the barometer, light and humidity. No rain for the moon when the rain is a sign, or in the shade, or when the air is dry."

Pretable Experiments
"What we have learned about the effect of poisonous gases on living plants has led us to propose modifications in melting operations which in many instances has added profits through the recovery of metal compounds, which before had been lost. One change that was made cost the company half a million dollars for new machinery, but it has paid for itself."

"The stack gases allowed to escape from the smelters now is purer than the air in some school rooms. There is no acid, no sulphur, no metallic compound to poison the atmosphere, or scatter profits that should go into the shareholders' pockets, over a thousand acres. The work we are doing is for the farmer, in the long run, but primarily it is for the men who employ us, the ore refiners," Mr. O'Gara said.

How They Do It
He gave The Advertiser an extremely interesting account of some of the changes in methods of eliminating poisons on gases, mineral acids and soot from smelter smoke. Formerly the "stack house" method was used. The stack gases were led through multiple chambered passages and by another gases were forced by a fan into a room where they had been hung from the ceiling. If the gases were too hot the wool charred. If they had holes or tears, they would not, of course, strain the gases.

Mr. O'Gara has now installed multiple stack smoke pipes instead of the bags. Up the center of each pipe runs an insulated copper rod so arranged that when a 25,000 volt direct current is passed through the rods, the solid particles carried in the smelter smoke are electrified and adhere to the walls of the pipes.

Might Help Hawaii
Automatic tappers knocking on the outside of the pipes jar the solids down to the bottom, and the hot gases, absolutely strained of all their solids, pass into the stack. "The inside of our big smoke stacks is as clean as a mirror," Mr. O'Gara said. He expected that the same method would probably work in the recovery of potash salts from the smoke from burning bagasse in Hawaiian sugar mills.

YOUNG MAN GOES DOWN LINE WITH MANY BAD CHECKS

Paper Is Drawn On Bank of Hawaii and Amounts To Nearly \$500

MANUEL QUIN CONFESSES GUILT AFTER HIS ARREST

Tells Police He Lost Some of Stolen Money Gambling At Shafter

After forging and cashing checks to the amount of \$495, at the Bank of Hawaii, Manuel Quin, was arrested yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, shortly after cashing the last of the forged checks, bearing the name of Fred M. Kiley, proprietor of the Graystone Hotel, for \$250 dollars.

Quin, who is employed as a checker at the American Hawaiian steamship wharf, has been rooming in the hotel managed by Kiley, and on several occasions has been sent to the bank to deposit money by Kiley, the last deposit being made by him on Wednesday, at which time he deposited sixty-five dollars to Kiley's account, receiving the monthly statement from the bank, which he altered before presenting to Kiley so as to cover the shortage.

Kiley Discovered Deficit
"The deficit was discovered yesterday by Kiley when he presented himself at the bank, and after paying a note was asked by Theodore A. Cooper, a clerk in the bank, if he had not drawn \$200 from the bank that morning. Kiley answered in the negative and after investigation A. Cooper, Jr., manager of the bank, found that there had been four checks cashed previously. The amounts were \$200, \$150, \$130, and fifteen dollars.

On comparison of signatures it was found that they all were forgeries. Quin was arrested shortly after the discovery, in Nuuanu street, and upon being questioned admitted the forgeries. He said that he lost some of the money in a gambling game at Fort Shafter, and told the police to look in room fourteen of the Inter-Island steamer "Landing, under the mattress on the bunk, and a portion of the money left from the last check cashed could be found.

When searched at the station he had one dollar and thirty cents in his possession. It was reported at the police station that no money had been found after a search on board the "Landing," Quin is held pending a hearing before the grand jury. He is a Japanese Portuguese.

EARS COCAINE HUI AND PLEADS GUILTY

C. E. Bradley Will Take His Medicine—Sentence Tomorrow

Sooner taking his chances of receiving a prison sentence than tell the court what he knows of the inside workings of a secret hui operating in Honolulu with affiliations in the mainland, C. E. Bradley pleaded guilty in the federal court yesterday to the charge of having, cocaine in his possession.

The jury had listened to the evidence offered by the witnesses for the government and the latter had closed its case, when Bradley's attorney asked leave for his client to withdraw the plea of not guilty previously made to one of guilty. This was allowed by Judge Clemons and Bradley pleaded guilty.

Bradley and one other man were arrested some months ago by Marshal Smiddy, on complaint made by John F. Haley, collector of internal revenue, a quantity of cocaine being found in the popcorn shop then conducted by Bradley on the Occidental Hotel, King and Union streets, and in Bradley's living rooms elsewhere in the city.

The witnesses for the government were Ralph S. Johnston, deputy collector of internal revenue; Marshal Smiddy, Louis T. Bellevue, Prof. A. R. Luggins and R. B. Bodner.

Marshal Smiddy testified that at the time he placed Bradley under arrest he sought to learn from him the names of those connected with the ring of cocaine dealers. Bradley, according to the marshal's story, told him that he did not care divulge their names; that he was more in fear of them than of the law; that they were powerful and that it could be worth his life to remain silent.

CAN INSANE MAN COMMIT CRIME!

Question Arises In Case of Gus Anderson, Convicted Yesterday By Jury

Described as a man which the law held as insane, the description being furnished by Judge Ashford in his instructions to the jury and based on the testimony offered by the government itself, Gus Anderson was found guilty yesterday of an indecent assault on an Okinawan woman, both defendant and star witness, having from the other side of the island.

Judge Andrade, who defended Anderson, excepted to the verdict and gave notice of a motion for a new trial, which will be heard on Monday. The prosecution proved, Judge Andrade maintained, that his client was insane. How, then, could the jury find an insane man guilty of crime, he wanted to know.

Dr. W. A. Schuchler, superintendent of the local insane asylum, proved to the witness stand, through the records of his institution, that Anderson had been committed several years ago as insane by Judge Andrade, who was then district magistrate of Honolulu. Judge Andrade had even forgotten the occurrence.

The superintendent further testified that Anderson had been paroled later, but that he had not been discharged as cured of his insanity. He was not considered violent and was paroled on this ground. In law, however, Anderson must be regarded as insane, as he has not been fully discharged, claims Andrade.

The trial lasted three full days, the jury being out over four hours in arriving at its verdict. Anderson was charged with an intent to commit a statutory offense. The jury had the option of finding him guilty of the original charge, the charge he was convicted on yesterday of simple assault and battery, or of discharging him. In the instructions of the court the ordinary layman saw an implied direction that if Anderson should be found guilty on any charge "insane" should have accompanied the verdict.

Judge Ashford may, if he sees fit, order the verdict set aside, or he may order a new trial. In the event of either of these solutions being brought about the question of whether or not an insane man may be found guilty of crime will probably be submitted by the circuit court to the supreme court to answer.

M'KEE PLANTATION SCENE OF DISORDER

Filipino Laborers Have Trouble With Luna and Strike Follows Big Melee

(Mail Special to The Advertiser)
KAPAA, Kauai, February 4.—Much excitement has been manifested here, due to the trouble on the McKee plantation between the luna, Kennedy and the Filipino laborers.

One of the laborers shifted from the cane-carrying gang yesterday afternoon to the cane-shifting gang where Kennedy was in charge, giving the excuse that his shoulders were sore. Argument was started during which it is claimed Kennedy struck the Filipino. All the gang then took part in a general fight resulting. Finally, the laborers walked off the field. Kennedy was assisted by a German luna, who later left for Lihue and has not shown up.

The police of Lihue and Kapa have been called out three times to assist, and Sheriff Rice went over last night. The laborers are still on strike, and have not been satisfied. Those in charge are not talking until the matter is quieted.

WEATHER BUREAU GIVES SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK

Electrical Display Most Brilliant Ever Seen in Honolulu

At the local office of the weather bureau in Honolulu the mean temperature for the week ended February 5 was 72.8°, 1.4° above the normal for the period. The maximum temperature averaged 77.7°, and the minimum 68.0°. Wednesday was the warmest day during the week, with a maximum temperature of 81.3°, while the lowest temperature, 66.3° occurred early Friday morning.

The total rainfall for the week was 1.28 inches, 0.71 inch above the average for that period. A violent thunderstorm during the night of the 1st-2d caused a downpour of 1.22 inches in a few hours. The thunderstorm was accompanied by the most brilliant electrical display ever observed at this station. The relative humidity was above the average throughout the week, ranging from 72 to 88 per cent, with an average for the week of 79.6. There were five cloudy days, one partly cloudy, and one clear. The prevailing winds were from the northeast, and the average hourly velocity was 7.1 miles. The maximum wind velocity was 23 miles an hour, from the south west, at 4.10 p. m. on January 31.

The barometer rose from 30.02 inches on Sunday, to 30.08 inches on Wednesday, and then slowly fell to 29.99 inches on Saturday. The mean for the week was 29.98 inches.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA IS HERE INCOGNITO

Reported To Be En Route To London To Take Part In Imperial Conference of Utmost Importance To the British Empire

DID NOT RELISH BEING RECOGNIZED IN PORT

Is Statesman of Many Years' Training and Is Also the Recognized Leader of Labor Unionism in the Colonies

(From Sunday Advertiser)
The Hon. W. M. Hughes, premier of Australia, was a passenger in the Canadian Australasian steamer Makura, which arrived here yesterday morning from the south and departed at noon for Victoria and Vancouver.

It was reported aboard ship that the prime minister would go to London to attend a conference of the premiers of the British Empire—the imperial conference. To officers of the Makura, Premier Hughes would not admit that he even was going to London. To reporters he would say nothing.

It was reported on the Makura that the premier had given out in Sydney, whether he had gone from Melbourne, that he would sail for London via Suez in the steamer Osterley; that he had left Sydney in a special train, ostensibly for Adelaide; that towns along the route had arranged receptions were disappointed, for he left the train and boarded the Makura at Watson's Bay, near Sydney, the liner having been ordered to wait and take him from a launch. In spite of these reports, the name appeared plainly in the passenger list as Hon. W. M. Hughes.

There was considerable secrecy about his presence on board the Makura, or, at least, a reporter for the Advertiser, reported that the premier was put out because news of his arrival had preceded him by radiogram. He was met at the dock by British subjects, resident in Honolulu, who accompanied him about the city. One of these Honoluluans used to be a reporter for the Advertiser, at all, although he had just said farewell to him. To another reporter he did not deny, but grew violent when asked whether he knew what business had called Premier Hughes to London.

The Australian premier is a small man, very deaf. He is accompanied by his wife, an infant child, and divers secretaries, etc. They, in common with others, made comic efforts to maintain a pious secrecy.

Labor Union Man
Mr. Hughes was attorney general for Australia before becoming premier. He represented West Sydney in the federal parliament and became minister for external affairs in 1904. Later he served as chairman of the royal commission on the navigation bill and as delegate to the imperial navigation conference. He was born in Wales in 1864, and was married in 1886. After going to Australia in 1881 he was engaged in various occupations. He is a labor unionist, having organized the maritime unions, and having been general secretary of the Wharf Laborers' Federation of the Waterside Workers' Federation.

BOUGHT A BRIDE UNSIGHT AND UNSEEN

False Friend Said To Have Taken Nock's Money For Woman

Min Sun Nock, Korean by nativity and bootblack by profession, has been mulcted of fifty hard-earned dollars and likewise has had his dreams of matrimony blasted by a false friend, to hear him tell of it, and he is both sore and heartless. That is the reason Koo Pying San, likewise from the Hermit Kingdom that was, appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to a charge of gross cheat, preferred by Mr. Nock.

According to the latter, he made the mistake of buying a bride unsight and unseen and the further mistake of paying for her in advance. Now his money is gone and he discovers that his bride never was, so far as he is concerned.

It appears that Koo Pying San obtained the picture of a picture bride who had come from Japan and been married here and then approached the complaining witness, telling him that the woman was his picture sweetheart and that she had refused to marry him because he was too old and ugly. He further stated that she was at the immigration station, ready to marry the first handsome chap that wanted her.

Nock appeared to be interested and San told him that if he would pay him fifty dollars he could have the woman and that they would go to the immigration station and get her.

Complainant, with whom the shoe-shining business has recently been good, handed over the coin for the picture sweetheart and San said that he would introduce Nock to the girl the very next day.

Nock waited ten days and when, at the end of that time, San failed to put in an appearance, he is a complaint and San's arrest followed.